

THE FAYETTE FALCON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Mrs. W. S. Newby

Born and reared in Fayette county and passing her entire life here, Mrs. Mattie Ross Newby, wife of W. S. Newby of this city, passed sweetly to her final rest last Sunday at her home on South Main street. She had passed thru a long and painful illness, had fought the battle bravely and without murmur, but the grim reaper won his battle and this sweet spirited woman was called from earth to a home on high.

Deceased is a sister of Sheriff T. M. Ross and has lived in Somerville many years and has numerous warm friends who join the family in deep grief for her going. She was one of this city's most popular women, loving Somerville and its people and being loved by them in return.

Mrs. Newby has been a sufferer for two or three years and recently underwent a very serious operation at a Memphis hospital, but it brought no relief and she gradually grew weaker until death brought her relief from her long suffering. She was a brave Christian woman, a devoted wife, a good friend and true, and will be missed by those who loved her.

Funeral services were conducted at the home Monday afternoon by Rev. E. A. Tucker and burial was in Somerville Cemetery and the mound which marks her last resting place on earth was banked with rich floral designs sent by her friends.

Important.

All ex service soldiers in the county, white or colored please take notice. In Memphis Sept. 26 to Oct. 1 there will be a Clean up Squad from Red Cross Headquarters, who can fully advise all ex-service men regarding War Risk Insurance and Vocational Training. They are fully competent to inform and assist all claimants regarding filling claims for compensation and medical treatment. This is your last chance to be helped free. All men who feel they are entitled to compensation, medical treatment, hospital care or vocational training, are to be given free transportation from their homes to Memphis and lodging, and meals will be furnished you by the Red Cross. Please send me your name and address immediately and I shall see that care shall be taken of you. All those not understanding the foregoing will be welcomed to call on me in person.

BERNICE LIPSKY, Chairman.

Overland Prices Cut

Touring Car Reduced \$100—Now at \$595

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2.—Willis Overland Company tonight confirmed reports that radical price cuts in all models of Overland and Willis Knight cars will become effective tomorrow. The statement was signed by John N. Willis, president of the company.

The new price of Overlands, including demountable rims and electric lighting and starting, are: Chassis \$495, reduction \$95; touring \$595, reduction \$100; roadster \$595, reduction \$100; coupe \$850, reduction \$150; sedan \$895, reduction \$330. Willis Knight touring \$1,525, reduction \$370; roadster \$1,475, reduction \$420; coupe \$2,195, reduction \$355; sedan \$2,395, reduction \$355.

Boll Weevil Remedy

The Falcon clips the following suggestion for boll weevil control from the Southern Cultivator, one of the best farm papers in the boll weevil section. Published at Atlanta, right in the heart of the weevil area.

1. The best method to combat the boll weevil is to cut cotton out, as nearly as possible, and not to grow any for a year or two, until the heavy infestation has passed. This year we cut from 60 acres down to 30, and next year we are going to cut down to five. In this way we accomplish two very desirable things—we will not raise so many weevils and we can come near exterminating them on this small area.

2. It is our experience that poison pays best put on early, even before the cotton begins to square. If you kill a few of the first that have gone through the winter, you have accomplished a great deal. After the cotton has squares and blooms for the weevil to hide in and to feed upon, it is far more difficult to get them out to drink any poisoned dew.

3. We know an absolute certainty that picking up the squares is the one outstanding method of boll weevil control. You can make a fair yield of cotton if you will start when the first squares fall and pick them up once a week until the first day of September. Our own cotton is fruit-d just in proportion as the squares were gathered closely and punctually.

4. Plant your poorest land in cotton. You do not want any rank growth if you can avoid it. All flats are worse infested.

5. Plant early and run your planter twice or put enough seed to secure a stand, even if you have a light frost. If you do not get a stand from this early planting, then put the land in another crop. Do not plant any cotton over. No late planting will make a profitable crop.

6. Do not fertilize heavily because the outcome is too uncertain, but put a little nitrate of soda in with your guano to rush cotton off rapidly.

7. Plant an early and prolific variety of cotton. Some varieties will double the yield made by others. We have seen several instances of this fact, this year.

8. One of the cheapest and most effective ways of growing cotton under the boll weevil conditions is to alternate and plant cotton only every other year. We honestly believe any farmer can raise a given number of bales of cotton cheaper this way than by any other method.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to each and every one of our friends for the many kindnesses shown us during the illness and death of our wife and mother.

W. S. NEWBY and CHILDREN



Sold in Somerville by RHEA DRUG CO.

A Square Deal for The Farmer

BY T. F. PECK
Commissioner of Agriculture

"I know that when the farmer sells his fat cattle from 3 to 6 cents a pound on foot and goes into a first-class restaurant and pays 90 cents to \$1.50 for a good beef steak, he feels that he has not got his rightful share out of the cattle sold by him; and he has not. When he sells a bushel of tomatoes for less than a dollar and pays a quarter for one average size tomato sliced and served in a dish, or sells his clip wool at 10 cents a pound and buys it back in a suit of clothes at from \$5 to \$10 a pound, the conviction grows stronger that he is not getting a square deal. He sells his fat hogs at from 6 to 10 cents a pound and pays from 40 to 75 cents for an order of ham or breakfast bacon. And so with everything he produces on the farm for market.

"If the farmer were like some other classes, he would go on a strike so far as producing a surplus is concerned. When he figures his cost of production for the past year, he cannot see any profit for him in his work on the basis of what he receives for his surplus. The manufacturer, when the market gets overstocked and the price of his product does not yield him a profit, shuts down his plant. So does the mine operator. The merchant will not buy goods unless their sale will yield a profit. When the railroad companies find that trains are not profitable, they are annulled.

"Now what would happen if the farmer should do as people in other lines of activity do when certain of their operations cease to be profitable? If the farmer ceased to produce a surplus, all other activities would cease, because all other activities are dependent upon the surplus products of the farmer for their life. People in lines of activity must eat, and they are dependent upon the farmer's surplus for food.

"If the farmers were inclined, they could stage a strike with competent organization that would come nearer enforcing their demands than any strike that has ever been called. They could produce a surplus, producing only enough to sustain themselves and their families. True they would be denied some of the conveniences of present day civilization which many of them now enjoy. But when their forefathers as pioneers wrested this country from the savage, they lived and prospered without what the farmer of today would have to deprive himself.

"But farmers are not going to strike. They are going right along producing, but they are waking up to some mistakes they have in the past been making in marketing. They are going to approach closer to the consumer with their products. They are simply going to adopt some of the practical business methods employed by those producing and marketing other products. They are going to do it by merchandizing their products instead of dumping them without regard to market demands. They are going to do it by co-operative community effort, by cohesive organization, never by striking and demoralizing the country. And there is one thought that should get fixed in the minds of every non-producer of farm products—that is that he is a consumer of food and his only available source of supply is the surplus produced for market by the farmer. He should know that the farmer can live, with inconveniences without producing much surplus, but that he (the non-producer) cannot live without the farmer's surplus, and for that reason, if no other, he should lend his co-operation in every way possible to aid the farmer in getting a fair margin of profit for his labor.

"When sensible people realize to the full the important part the farmer plays in the very life of the country, they will help instead of hinder him. A policy that is a handicap to the prosperity of the farmer is as unwise as was the fabled foolish fellow who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

"If we want to insure a surplus of foodstuffs being produced by the farmers, they should be helped to build good roads, good schools and churches in the country. When those advantages are provided in the country districts, non-producers of farm products in the cities and industrial centers need have no fear of a shortage of farm products. Without such facilities, there may be grave fears of such a calamity.

Fairview Notes

The readers of The Falcon may be acquainted with us. Fairview may not be on the map but we hope to put it there. Suffice it to say that we are a part of the great educational system of the county, and state. And that we propose to do our bit to help lift old Fayette out of the low rating she now enjoys with reference to things educational.

We believe no state in the Union deserves to stand above the Volunteer state. No county above Fayette and no community above Fairview. This is our creed and to this end we labor. Our ninth grade effected class organization this week electing the following officers:

Pres. Philip Bishop, Vice Pres. Jessie V. Bishop, Sec. Ada Mary Johnson, Treas. Irene Pleasant. Class colors, purple, orange and green, Class Motto; Keep Pushing

Superintendent Sammers who recently visited our school was much pleased with the progress of our school. Also the building which has been freshly painted and a new well which gives an unceasing amount of good cold water.

We had a small program at the school house, two weeks ago, and had visitors to come. Among them were Mrs. W. F. Farley, Mrs. Sadye Crawford, Miss Hattie Murphy, Mrs. Frank Wiggins and Mrs. P. M. Boyd.

The Falcon readers remember the wreck of the Hewlett's truck, which was torn into fragments. It has been rebuilt by Virginius Hewlett, and is now in good running order. It is again used for hauling freight.

The crops are better here than they have been in years in this vicinity. Cotton is opening fast and will soon be ready to pick, peas are being gathered, hay is being made, fodder pulled and sorghum made. The corn crop is especially good. Watermelons have been plentiful but somewhat scarce now, and some record breaking muskmelons grown here.

RAILWAY INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON

Excessive Labor Costs and Working Conditions Chief Causes of Trouble.

NO CONTROL OVER EXPENSE

Prices and Wages Fixed by Government Leave Little Scope for Managements.

Washington, D. C.—In testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in the general investigation into the railroad situation, witnesses for the railroads contended that:

(1) The costs of operation are abnormal, owing chiefly to wage scales established by the government which exceed wages paid for similar work in other industries, and to wasteful labor costs, often for work not done, enforced upon the railroads by the so called "National Agreements."

(2) That 97% cents out of every dollar of operating expenses in 1920 were at prices fixed directly by the government, or by general market conditions and over which the railroad managements had no control.

(3) That the general business depression was not due to the high freight rates, but to the lack of buying both here and abroad.

One of the most striking facts brought out in the testimony presented by the first witness, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific, was the following in explanation of the chief reason for the increase in operating expenses since 1918:

"The labor bill of the carriers in 1916 (which was before the Adamson law took effect) stood at \$1,408,570,394. In 1920 it was \$3,608,210,351, an increase of \$2,229,639,957.

"The increase by years since 1916 has been as follows:

Increase in 1917.....	\$270,905,746
Increase in 1918.....	\$74,331,209
Increase in 1919.....	\$229,315,081
Increase in 1920.....	\$55,087,919
or an aggregate increase since 1916 of.....	\$2,229,639,957

Exhibits were placed before the committee showing that for the railroads of the whole country, increased expenses in 1920 over 1919 were as follows:

Actual expenses for 1920, \$6,163,138,341
Actual expenses for 1919, 4,667,774,131

Inc. for 1920 over 1919, \$1,495,364,210
Mr. Kruttschnitt, in showing how little control the railroads had over necessary expenditures, said:

"Sixty-four cents out of every dol-

Things to Do on The Farm in September

September, the harvest month, is here once again. James Whitcomb Riley pictured it in "When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the fodder is in the shock" as a season of good cheer and neighborliness. During this month much of the fruits of the year's work will be put away but while it is a month of harvest in modern times just as it was in the earlier days, it is also a month of many other farm activities and is coming to be more and more a month of planting as well. The following timely reminders of things to do on the farm this month by specialists of the Division of Extension should be of interest to our farm readers.

IN THE FIELD

Make the soil rich for tobacco. Lime enough land to grow enough clover to feed cattle to make enough manure to keep the soil rich! Use only surplus labor on tobacco. Grow the crop in proper rotation. Try this one: First year, corn and tobacco in the same field; second year, wheat harvested, land limed, prepared and sowed to barley and Red clover and orchard grass; third year, barley, Red clover and grass. If the land cannot be limed, use rye after corn and tobacco and turn it under and plant soybeans to the second year.

CLUBS

The county agents appreciated clubmembers who complete their work. If you have not made the best success, submit a report anyway. Your club will not get full credit for its work if any member fails to send in his or her record book. Attend the county club contest with the best exhibit you can select. The owner will be benefited by exhibiting pigs, calf, poultry, or canned goods and will also help others by showing what can be done.

FEEDING HINTS

Fill silo; pack silage well. Save all hay possible. Turn sheep on stubble fields for a few days. Put brood sow on soy beans or alfalfa and little grain. Wean the colts. Make ready for fall farrowing. Look carefully after cows at calving time. Separate them from the herd, and provide box stalls for calving. Look out for milk fever.

ODD JOBS

Have tractor in shape to fill silo. Dig vegetables, storage cellar. Put cider press in order and make winter vinegar.

MARKETING

Market fat hogs and "grass cattle." Watch the market closely from day to day. Send fat cows that are poor producers to market.

SWEET POTATO HINTS

Clean out the sweet potato storage house thoroly and spray the interior with a solution of 5 pounds of bluestone dissolved in 50 gallons of water. This tends to prevent the spread of black rot in storage.

IN THE KITCHEN

Bread Contest

On Wednesday, August 31, the winners in the various communities met at the Somerville High School for the final bread contest.

Seven communities were represented as follows: Somerville, Marguerite Stainback; Rossville, Lady Vernon Stewart; Moscow, Mary Ella Simmons; Williston, Louise Morton; Warren, Allen Douglas; Oakland, Annie Clay; Gallaway, Louise Strayhorn. Hickory Withe and Lodi failed to send their contestant.

Misses Ruth Arey and Mildred Jacobs acted as judges. Annie Clay won first, Allen Douglas, second; and Marguerite Stainback, third, the scores being very close together.

As rewards for the earnest effort made by these interested club girls, the three who scored highest are to be sent to the West Tennessee fair to engage in the Girl's Judging contest.

The girls who score highest these will be given a trip to Chicago when the National Livestock Association meets.

Annie Clay, the blue ribbon winner in the bread contest, will go to Jackson, September 7, to compete against other West Tennessee girls for a trip to Chicago.

ANNIE BRASFIELD

The Best Advertisement

The best advertisement any merchant can have is a satisfied customer. No greater recommendation can be given an article than the following by E. B. Milburn, Prop. Gulon Drug Store, Gulon, Ark. "We have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and have always found that it gives perfect satisfaction."

Can a good supply of fried chicken for the winter. Use fat fry for canning instead of spring fry because the spring fry bring a better price.

No, the home town never will be anything but an "old hole" until you stop knocking and begin to boost.

It's just about as easy to build a house out of stray pieces of old lumber and to build up a good herd from scrubs.

About this time of year when your boy gets to talking about quitting school for good, quote him that old saying about "knowledge is power" and on large upon it from your own experience.

Sale Bills PRINTED

We are fixed for turning out work of this kind in double-quick time.

Club Subscription Offers

So many requests come to The Falcon for club subscription offers that we print here a few of the ones most asked for, with the subscription price of the two papers and the price we make.

		Both For
Daily Commercial Appeal	\$7.00	
The Falcon	2.00	\$7.75
Daily and Sunday Commercial Appeal	\$9.50	
The Falcon	2.00	\$9.75
News Scimitar	\$5.00	
The Falcon	.00	\$6.50
Progressive Farmer	\$2.00	
The Falcon	1.00	\$2.65

We also have clubbing rates with Southern Agriculturist, Southern Ruralist, and other farm papers, poultry papers, fashion papers, and on many of the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. Many subscribers make up their list and save enough to pay for The Falcon several times over in the year's reading. We can save the full price of The Falcon to any subscriber who takes as many as one daily paper and three others, any kind. Try Us.

THE FAYETTE FALCON

Somerville, Tennessee

The Best 5 and 10 Cent Tablets in Town

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We invite school children to make our store headquarters for their needs. They will always be treated courteously and their trade will be appreciated.

RHEA DRUG CO.
The Rexall Store

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